

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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STATE PRINTER,
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mam-
moth sheet is published every Tuesday morn-
ing at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in ad-
vance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as
liberal as in any of the newspapers published in
the west.

All letters upon business should be post-
paid to insure attention.

ADDRESS.
ADDRESSES
Adopted by the American Party,
AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,
JUNE, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to
meet the members of the American party in Na-
tional Council, the occasion demands a reaffirma-
tion of our opinions. We are ready to-day as
aforetime to give a reason for the faith that is
in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand
fast by our vows of devotion to our whole coun-
try. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheart-
ened by opposition—neither discouraged by the
past, nor without hope for the future—we meet
together both to counsel with one another, and to
show to the people of the United States by our
presence and our numbers here in open conven-
tion that as a party we are hopeful and determin-
ed as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dom-
inant party at the South, by appeals made to sec-
tions of country and the passions of the day, are
temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph
is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does
victory secured by passion give evidence of a
true attachment to principle. A true soldier will
never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause
because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters
who sustained the American candidates for the
two first offices in the gift of the people in No-
vember last may enjoy the consciousness of an
honest work well meant and well done. They
neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in
the discharge of a great public duty, and had the
thousands of men who agreed with them in
opinion as to the justice of their principles and
the fitness of their candidate adopted upon the same
convictions of public duty, the result would have
been far different. At the North, tens of thou-
sands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that
there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens
of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the
South upon the plea a vote for Mr. Fillmore
would secure the election of the candidate of the
miscalculated Republican party. It was a cruel and
uncalled-for sacrifice of principle upon the altar
of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of prin-
ciple which, if persisted in, in private life, as is
sometimes the case, in the consideration of sub-
jects of great public moment, would result in
common disaster. When patriotism becomes the
rule of action and a true love of country points
out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the
yielding up of that which is right for that which
is merely expedient.

We do not however seek to recall anything
in the past calculated to wound the feelings of
those who were tempted in a moment of despon-
dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations
to their country or their associates in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November,
drawn away by the temporary expedients and
passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of
the American party. They have been taught in
the bitter school of experience that the word of
promise may be made to the ear and broken to
the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure,
and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the
want of which is one of the great evils of the
times—and to accomplish which ought to unite
the good men of all parties—there has been either
a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a
cold participation in that wrong. So in the
promises made at the North to secure a pure
franchise through the agency of a registry law
where all could see and know who, under the
constitution and by the laws, were entitled to
vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have
either of the two great organizations opposed the
American party endeavored to secure those
wholesome reforms which are essential either to
an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of
franchise. Even where an attempt has been
made, as in New York, to secure a practical re-
form under the naturalization laws, so that while
the change would not extend the five years' resi-
dence previous to naturalization provided by the
laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless,
secure a small portion of this limited resi-
dence before the alien was allowed to vote, the at-
tempt has failed, by the combined opposition of
both the Democratic and Republican parties, who
not infrequently work together at the North to
destroy the American organization.

And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure fran-
chise for white voters, and an open and earnest
opposition to all reforms, proposing simply re-
medial measures for admitted great public evils,
there has also been enacted in New York a suc-
cessful measure looking to such an amendment of
the Constitution as would secure a general sys-
tem of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus,
in one part of the Union a State Constitution is
opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage,
while in another part of the Union the alien has
had conferred upon him privileges wholly un-
known to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign
pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished
from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in
all things, and regardless of his residence in the
country, an equal with the citizen whose service has
been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of
his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another sec-
tion of the country will revolutionize in their
opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust
their patriotism and labor in measures of mere
sympathy for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in
both our Federal and State governments—
Their tendency is neither toward the humanity nor
mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the
black race, whether well-meaning or ill-meaning,
result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness
in different States and among different classes of
people which the true men of the country cannot
fail to deplore.

Highest aims and noblest objects animate the
American party. We know of no political differ-
ences between the rights of the North and the
rights of the South. All are subordinate to the
constitution of our common country. The union
of the States, the rights of the States, and the
privileges of the people in the States and under the
Union, are our chief glory and our greatest good.
When differences of opinion come, as they come
will, they must be settled, not by crimination and
hate, but by reference to that great principle of com-
mon right and common protection—the CON-
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall
unfortunately arise differences of opinion as
to what is granted and what is denied by the
constitution, the judiciary of the land, through
the authorized courts of the nation, can alone
make up and decide the final issue. The constitu-
tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and
in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peace-
ably to assemble and petition the government for
a redress of grievances, are among these speci-
fied constitutional personal rights, and cannot be
abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is
restrained by the laws of the land. Equally ex-
plicit are the rights of the States over their own
territories, and interference with them becomes
both a public abuse of power and an act of per-
sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of
the country, could realize where their powers
commence, and where they cease—if they could
understand that they are no more responsible for
other men's sins than they are secure in their own
assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which
the American party can agree, and to these all other
subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private
duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be
respected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must
be enforced.

4th. The union of Church and State must be
prevented.

5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.

6th. American interests must be promoted.

7th. American nationality must be cherished

et cetera.

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.

10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage
must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitu-
tion of the United States, and nothing here re-
pugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument
of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitu-
tion which requires the President of the United
States to be a native-born citizen—which requires
the Vice President to possess the same qualifica-
tions with the President—which, in the foreign
service imposes a nine years' residence, after ma-
turalization, as qualification of a candidate for
the United States Senate, and a residence of
several years, after naturalization, as a qualifica-
tion for a Representative in Congress—which
forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance
of an established Religion, are all part and parcel
of our faith and practice. So far from departing
from any provision of the Constitution, we seek
to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire
and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above
and beyond all other records of political
creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues
which have been forced upon us by the Democ-
ratic party, which is not only not what it was in times
past, but which seems to have outlived its con-
sistency, and its usefulness, and its virtues. It has
different faces for different parts of the country,
and different phases to illustrate its many creeds.
It has involved the government in great difficulty,
and no man feels secure in the future while this
party is in power. Under Democratic Administra-
tions there has been an open violation of law in
the Territory of Utah. A social system which
would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly
repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest
disgrace upon the government, a festering sore upon
the political body, and every day growing from
bad to worse, exists and has existed for four
years past within the borders of our own govern-
ment. We condemn this outrage upon morals and
humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated.
We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration
which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers,
and fanatics from the old world. We trace the
great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of
treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of
murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly
intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those
who, serpent-like, have crept into the bosom of
the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of
less magnitude also attract our attention. The
public domain, secured by a common treasure and
a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the com-
mon property of the nation is distributed without
regard to the general ownership, and with a lavish-
ness of appropriation which shows an utter
indifference to the just claims and true wants of the
American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the gov-
ernment to its ancient landmarks but the Amer-
ican party? Where else is there a sure hope of
the union of the States with that free expression
of opinion which belongs to every Common-
wealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the
Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over
the land to organize and act. Let them seek to
give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity
to our glorious Union by making the love of
country and of the whole country a passion and a
principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the
patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of
Southern men of the stamp and character of him
who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of
those who were distinguished under the confed-
eration and in the convention which framed the
constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and
character of the son of Massachusetts who nomi-
nated George Washington of Virginia to be Gen-
eral-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like
him received the sword of the leading British
General on Southern soil at the instance of the
forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our
common country.

Living then in these great examples of the
past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in
the spirit of the great and good men who led
the way to victory, and to independence, we,
too, are hopeful and heartful of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-ope-
ration of all men, all over the land, who are with us
and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all
men too, who wish to reform those gross
abuses in the State and nation which have resulted
in so much personal wrong, and left a stain
like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic.
Americans and friends of Americans, North and
South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be for-
ever fallen."

ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York.
ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland.
R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana.

VESPASIAN ELLIS, of Washington, D. C.
W. F. SWITZLER, of Missouri.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.

H. W. HOFFMAN, of Maryland.

W. S. WOOD, of Michigan.

W. H. SUTTON, of Arkansas.

AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Connecticut.

GILES M. HILLIERY, of Mississippi.

J. SCOTT HARRISON, of Ohio.

W. M. W. DANENHOWER, of Illinois.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALCOHOL,
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS.

NO. 10 & 12, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Aug. 26, 1857.—I.

Address.

Telephone.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Henderson Commercial.
Kentucky State Fair.

First Day.

The lowering clouds of the morning did not dampen the ardor of Agriculturalists or prevent a large attendance. At least three thousand persons were present to witness the opening ceremonies. The fair ladies of Kentucky and the adjoining States were at the Fair Grounds in all their beauty—arrayed in smiles such as to win and to win the most confirmed bachelors. The display of cattle, hogs and sheep, was very fine, and gave great encouragement to the breeders of stock. Although the upper portion of the State was not as largely represented as we had wished for, yet the number was quite gratifying.

The music by Warren's New Harmony Band was executed in fine style, and awoke each heart to keep time with its harmony.

The arrangements of the Fair were of the finest style, and everywhere was order and regularity. The Police force was constantly on hand to keep the wheel of order in its regular course.

The ring master, D. H. Unsell, Esq., performed his part to the satisfaction of all. The officers of the Society were constantly engaged in their various duties—efficient, polite, and accommodating.

The following are the premiums awarded yesterday on cattle.

CLASS A.—CATTLE.

Bulls 4 years and upwards.

Sam Williams, Henderson co., premium. 3 years and under 4.

A. B. Barret, Henderson co., premium. 2 years and under 3.

A. J. Anderson, Henderson co., "Exception," 1st premium.

Wm. T. Barret, Henderson co., 2d premium. 1 year and under 2.

J. P. Nance, Daviess, 1st premium. S. Eads, McLean, 2d premium. Under 1 year.

A. B. Barret, Henderson co., 1st premium. Davison & Brown, Washington co., 2d premium.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

4 years and upwards.

A. J. Anderson, Henderson, "Miss Luck," 1st premium.

W. S. Elam, Henderson, 2d premium. 3 years old and under 4.

John H. Moore, Clark co., 1st premium. " " 2d "

2 years old and under 3.

A. J. Anderson, Henderson, "Red Lady," 1st premium.

A. B. Barret, Henderson, 2d premium. 1 year old and under 2.

A. B. Barret, Henderson, 1st premium. J. H. Moore, Clarke, 2d premium. Under 1 year.

A. J. Anderson, Henderson, "Fancy," 1st premium.

W. Eades, Fayette co., 2d premium.

HERD.

John H. Moore, Clarke co., 1st premium.

A. J. Anderson, Henderson co., 2d premium.

SWEPTAKES.—BULLS.

A. J. Anderson, Henderson co., "Exception" premium.

COWS.

A. J. Anderson, Henderson co., "Fancy," premium.

FAT BULLOCK 4 YEARS.

G. Proctor, Henderson co., 1st premium. H. Basket, " " 2d "

FAT BULLOCK 3 YEARS.

A. J. Anderson, Henderson co., premium. FAT COW.

Jas. Alves, Henderson co., premium.

YORE OXEN 4 YEARS.

Jas. Alves, Henderson co., 1st premium. Wm. B. Woodruff, " " 2d premium.

YORE OXEN 3 YEARS.

Wm. S. Elam, Henderson co., premium.

MILK COW.

F. Cunningham, Henderson co., premium.

AYRSHIRE AND HEREFORD BULLS.

3 years and upwards.

John J. Towles, Henderson co., 1st premium.

G. M. Priest, " " 2d "

1 YEAR OLD LAND UNDER 2.

G. M. Priest, Henderson, 1st premium.

David Banks, " " 2d "

COWS.

3 years and upwards.

John J. Towles, Henderson co., 1st premium.

John W. Alves, Henderson co., 2d premium.

1 YEAR AND UNDER 2.

Wm. S. Elam, Henderson co., 1st premium.

G. M. Priest, Henderson, 2d premium.

CLASS B.—SHEEP.

Long Wool Sheep. Bucks over two years old.

W. A. Eades, Fayette co., 1st premium.

W. S. Elam, Henderson, 2d premium.

Under 2 years.

Wm. Soaper, Henderson, 1st premium.

W. A. Eades, Fayette co., 2d premium.

Two Under 2 years.

W. A. Soaper, Henderson, premium.

Fine Fat Sheep.

Samuel Williams, Henderson co., premium.

MIDDLE WOOL.

Bucks over 2 years old.

W. A. Eades, Fayette co., 1st premium.

A. B. Barret, Henderson co., 2d premium.

Under 2 years.

Wm. T. Barrett, Anderson co., premium.

4 Lambs.

A. B. Barret, Henderson, Discretionary premium.

CLASS C.—HOGS.

Boar over 2 years.

John Funk, Henderson co., 1st premium.

1 and under 2 years.

Wm. T. Barrett, Henderson co., 1st premium.

W. S. Elam, Henderson co., 2d premium.

Under 1 year.

G. L. Roberts, Henderson, 1st premium.

W. S. Elam, " " 2d "

Sows over 2 years old.

John Rudy, Henderson, 1st and 2d premium.

1 and under 2 years.

W. T. Barrett, Henderson, 1st and 2d premium.

Under 1 year.

W. S. Elam, Henderson, 1st and 2d premium.

Pair of pigs six months.

John W. Alves, Henderson co., 1st premium.

W. S. Elam, " " 2d "

Five best fat Hogs.

Christ. Sixty, Henderson co., 1st premium.

2d "

Second Day.

CLASS D.—HORSES.

Blooded Stallions 4 years and upwards.

C. Phillips, Daviess co., Ky., 1st premium.

C. & C. R. Burnett, Posey co., 1a, 2d premium.

G. W. Leet, Daviess co., 2d premium.

Blooded Stallion under 1 year.

G. M. Payne, Union co., Ky., premium.

Blooded Mares 4 years and up.

W. M. Lockett, Henderson co., 1st premium.

E. A. Hathaway, Daviess co., 2d premium.

Blooded Mares 3 years and under 4.

W. J. Payne, Union co., 1st premium.

W. Mountcastle, Bourbon co., 2d premium.

Blooded Mares under 1 year.

E. A. Hathaway, Daviess co., 1st premium.

J. G. Burritt, Posey co., 1a, 2d premium.

Draft Stallion 4 yrs and up.

T. C. Phillips, Daviess co., premium.

Draft Stallion 2 yrs and under 3.

A. J. Morman, Breckinridge co., 1st premium.

F. W. Posey, Henderson co., 2d premium.

Draft Stallion under 1 year.

J. M. Taylor, Henderson co., premium.

Draft Mare 4 yrs and up.

F. Cunningham, Henderson co., 1st premium.

D. T. Marshall, " " 2d premium.

Draft Mare 3 yrs and under 4.

J. H. Moore, Clark co., "Membrino, jr." 1st premium.

J. W. Onan, Davies co., 2d premium.

Stallion under 1 year.

J. H. Moore, Clark co., 1st premium.

J. W. Onan, Davies co., 2d premium.

Mares under 1 year.

J. W. Onan, Davies co., 1st premium.

J. W. Onan, Davies co., 2d premium.

Mares under 1 year.

J. W. Onan, Davies co., 1st premium.

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J. W. Onan, Davies co.,

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

IT We are authorized to announce Mr. Lewis B. Fenwick as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky. Nov. 4, 1857.—t.

IT The telegraph bore us last week the startling intelligence that the Governor of Maryland had determined to place Baltimore under military law, and had issued a proclamation ordering out seven thousand soldiers for the ostensible purpose of preserving the peace and enforcing the laws of the State at the approaching municipal election in that city. Below we publish the correspondence which passed between his Excellency, the Governor, and Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, upon this subject, and also the proclamation of the belligerent Governor, which, however, he has since had the good sense and prudence to recall. There have certainly been many outrages perpetrated in Baltimore, and the blame attaches itself to both parties. Both parties have had law breakers in their ranks, and private rights have in some cases been trampled upon by them. But the great difference is that while the American journals and the masses of the American party have upheld Mayor Swann in his endeavors to preserve the peace of the city and to quell the rioters, the Democratic party has systematically assailed him with vituperation, and the Irish legion has even dared to openly resist his authority and have in many cases used weapons supposed to have been furnished them by the Democratic Federal Government.

But, although the laws of Maryland may have been broken in Baltimore, this does not justify the Governor in his high handed usurpation of authority. The constitution of Maryland positively prohibits the Governor of that State from commanding in person the land and naval forces of that State without the consent of the Legislature. Moreover the law of Maryland places any forces ordered out by the Governor for the protection of Baltimore under the command of the Mayor of that city, who has made no requisition upon the Governor for troops, but who has loudly protested against any interference by the Governor. The laws of the State also forbid the troops being mustered in the neighborhood of the polls, and if the Governor intended to abide by the statutes of the State, it would be difficult to tell what the soldiers were to do when they were ordered out. According to the law they could not act except by the order of the Mayor, who was opposed to the order calling them out. Did the Governor intend to break that law and say who should command the troops? The law expressly forbids the troops from being assembled in the neighborhood of the polls; did the Governor intend to bid defiance to that law, or did he intend to shoot down the citizens of Baltimore as they were passing from one poll to another? It is manifest that Governor Ligon had no right to keep the peace by breaking the laws of the State, and tress passing upon the rights and charted privileges of the city of Baltimore. Fortunately the whole farce was unnecessary, as Mayor Swann had taken ample precautions to put down all rioting at the municipal election of Baltimore, which takes place to day.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Correspondence between Gov. Ligon and Mayor Swann.

BARNUM'S HOTEL,
Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1857.

Hon. Thomas Swann, Mayor of Baltimore:

Representations from a large number of most respectable citizens of the condition of things in this city, add to my own conviction of my constitutional duty, impose upon me the obligation respectfully to consult you, as the Mayor of the city, as to what provision should be made by you to guarantee personal security and the free exercise of suffrage by the legal voters at the approaching election. The events of October, 1856, both at the municipal and Presidential elections, and the violence at the recent municipal election, which practically disfranchised many thousands of the qualified native and naturalized voters of this city, conclusively establish the inadequacy of the existing city police to secure the elective rights and the personal safety of the voters. The citizen has a right to good government. He deserves his individual power of defense and pays his property dues in consideration of the pledge made that he shall enjoy it. And I am resolute in the determination to exert any constitutional power to fulfill the guarantee.

Subordinately, you, like myself, sworn in your sphere to put forth your powers in this behalf, and I have come to the city to confer with you and ascertain what provision of an extraordinary character you propose to make to meet apprehended disorders of a character like those which have heretofore successfully defied the ordinary police force of the city. I shall be most happy if you can assure me of any detailed preparation on your part which will allay my solicitude and certify me that the citizen may not have the occasion to reproach us as derelict in duty.

It will never do for a great commercial metropolis like this to be disdained by the uncouth violence of mobs, and it is necessary that the civil power should at once bring under subjection those evil-minded citizens whose acts are tarnishing the honor of the city and State, and destroying the prosperity of our commercial, mechanical, and manufacturing interests.

Not doubtting that you concur with me in these sentiments and will appreciate the sense of official duty from which I invite your co-operation, have addressed you this letter, and ask, most respectfully, an immediate reply.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. WATKINS LIGON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1857.

To His Excellency T. Watkins Ligon, Governor of Maryland:

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th inst., in which you say that "representations from a large number of most respectable citizens of the condition of things in this city, add to my own conviction of my constitutional duty, impose upon me the obligation respectively to consult you, as the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, as to what provision should be made by you to guarantee personal security and the free exercise of suffrage by the legal voters at the approaching election." Your letter goes on to indicate duties which are incumbent upon us both. The constitutional sphere assigned to you as Governor of the State of Maryland, and to me as Mayor of the city of Baltimore, is believed to be sufficiently defined. While I should claim, by virtue of my commission, the privilege of the initiative in any demand which I might consider necessary to be made upon your Excellency, for your aid and co-operation in preserving the peace of the city and the rights of the citizens, I do not object at any time to impart to you, or any other citizen, the fullest information in regard to matters connected with the government of the city, in which the public might feel an interest. It could not fail to excite my surprise that in a let-

ter inviting a consultation with me, your Excellency, after pronouncing summary judgment upon the inefficiency of the city government, should have thought proper to refer to the events of the municipal and Presidential elections of 1856, with which, as Mayor of the city, I had no official connection, and to impress upon me that you were resolute in the determination to use your constitutional power to fulfill the guarantee that the citizen is entitled to good government.

In your reference to the representations you have received from a large number of most respectable citizens, your Excellency would seem to have lost sight of the fact that, by the authority under which he is acting, the Mayor of the city is the judge of, and is responsible for the completeness and efficiency of his arrangements for preserving the public peace, and that the only official source of information, in reference to the plans heretofore adopted, was in him alone, and the officers acting under him.

As to what your Excellency has said about the importance of maintaining law and order in a great commercial metropolis like this, I need hardly assure you, that no man has labored more faithfully or assiduously than I have done for the accomplishment of this end. The events which have transpired since I took charge of the municipal government, and the murdered and wounded policemen who have fallen in the late effort to preserve the peace of the city, and to secure to the citizens the free exercise of their right of suffrage, will sufficiently attest the activity of my service on Saturday next, and report to me noon on Saturday next.

to those vagrant emissaries of disorder who wander from polls to polls for the purpose of illegal voting, and to deter peaceful citizens from the exercise of their rights. But it is the sincere hope of the Governor that the majesty of the law, supported by the countenance of good citizens, will make the ensuing election a signal triumph to those who believe in the capacity of the people for self government.

Given under my hand at the city of Baltimore, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

By the Governor: T. WATKINS LIGON.
J. PINNEY, Sec'y of State.

ORDER NO. 1.

Headquarters, M. M., Baltimore, Oct. 28, '57.

Major General George H. Stuart, commanding 1st Light Division, M. V. You are hereby ordered to hold your entire command ready for immediate service, fully equipped, and report to me

ORDER NO. 2.

Headquarters, M. M., Baltimore, Oct. 28, '57.

John Spear Smith, Major General 3d Division, M. V.—You are hereby ordered to enclose and embody, without delay, six regiments of not less than six hundred men each (to be officered and equipped,) and hold the same in readiness for service on Saturday next, and report to me

T. WATKINS LIGON.

IT Some of the locomotive papers are talking about moving the capital of Kentucky from Frankfort to some point more central. We would like to know, says the Henderson Commercial, what they want to move it for, it is now at a very good place where there are ample public buildings for all necessary purposes. The Democrats pretend to be great defenders of the people and their money, but as soon as they get into power every one sets himself to spending up some way to expend their money as fast as possible. The spirit of confidence and forbearance must pervade every ramifications of business; without this, the suspension will benefit but one class—the Banks—by enabling them to postpone the payment of their debts—their bills—which are not bearing interest, and by the use of their species, and other available means, to speculate in exchange, and screw down the produce market to specific prices. Such a course, however, I do not anticipate. I trust those who own and direct the Banks, are patriotic, high toned and liberal minded gentlemen, who would scorn to use their power to oppress the people, while they are asking tolerance at the hands of the people's representatives.

At the election in November, in furtherance of the object which I have never lost sight of, in addition to the complement of officers assigned to the stations and the various election precincts, acting immediately in concert with the judges, together with the details by which they will be regulated, there will be what may be deemed in my judgment a competent force to insure to those who may be entitled to vote, the free and untrammeled exercise of their right of suffrage; and I will state it as my belief that, unless some unforeseen occurrence should take place, or an ungovernable feeling should be excited by those who are now engaged in the effort to break down the city government, that the election will proceed quietly and without intermission.

As Mayor of the city of Baltimore, I hold my commission directly from the people, and am accountable to them for the manner in which I discharge my trust. The office which I have been called upon to assume was conferred upon me without solicitation, and will be laid down whenever it shall be made to appear that I have lost the confidence of those whom it has been my highest endeavor to serve. I can recognize "subordination" to no other power within the sphere of my duty. I deemed it due to courtesy to afford to your Excellency the amplest information in regard to the matters to which you refer in your letter, and now invite from you any reliable evidence upon which I can legally act, of a combination on the part of any of our citizens, to obstruct the laws at the coming election. But while I am thus frank in forewarning my plans for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of the voter by every means at my command, I must be equally so in declining to recognize any joint administration of the affairs of this city. The powers of the Mayor are believed to be ample. He has his resort, in case of emergencies, to the civil posse, as well as to the military arm, which, like the former, is placed by the law under his control. It will be his duty to use his best endeavors to see that every citizen is protected in his constitutional rights, and that the peace of the city is preserved by every means at his disposal. If, however, it should be attempted to introduce a power in the city of Baltimore above that of its regularly constituted authorities, or if the power should be assumed in anticipation of a state of things which may not occur, to bring the military in contact with the people on the day of election, without an official requisition on the part of the local authorities, I can only express the opportunity of sending, by members of the Legislature, specimens of all sorts, for the consideration of the society, should not be forgotten or omitted.

Persons who own animals, of any kind, which has taken premiums at either of the Ky. State Fairs, may have a likeness of them published in the Societies volume of reports, by sending the pedigree and a good wood cut of the animals to me, without delay. Friendly papers please copy.

ROBT W SCOTT.

Cor. Sec. Ky., S. A. S.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 30, 1857.

For the Commonwealth.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society.—Reports, &c., Wanted.

Several Agricultural Societies have not yet sent me reports of their proceedings for this year. Newspapers which contain accounts of their fairs may be sent to me by mail. Reports from many counties have not been sent as yet.

It is hoped that the friends from whom the reports are expected will be able to furnish them without further delay, as the publication of the volume cannot be delayed for the want of them.

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25 WITNESSES; OR, THE FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,
Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and
Publisher, and Author of "The
Series of Lectures at the Broadway
Tavernacle,"
When, for 10 successive nights, over
150,000 People.

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while
he exhibited himself in which Counterfeiter
execute their Friends, the Surest and
Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is
the greatest Judge of Paper Money living;

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF The
Present Century for
Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence,
and Exhibiting at a Glance every Counterfeiter
in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is
EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

No Index to example! No pages to hunt
up! But simplified and arranged; that the Mer-
chant, Banker and Business Man can see all
at a Glance.

English, French and German.
Thus Each may read the same in his own
Native Tongue.

Post Perfect Bank Note List Published,
Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE of Eu-
rope & America will be published in each edition,
together with all the important NEWS OF
THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES
From an Old Manuscript found in the East.
It furnishes the Most Complete History of
ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in
which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country
have been so often found. These Stories will con-
tinue throughout the whole year, and will prove
the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Pub-
lic.

For FURNISHED Weekly to Subscribers only, at
\$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to
JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New
York, May 12th, 1857—wly.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In the name and by the authority of the Common-
wealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JNO.
HENSON, WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON,
JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the
1st of Sept. 1857, in the County of Marshall, kill and
murder ELLIOT HORNER, and have since from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor
of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a
reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension

of said persons or \$100 for either of them and their
delivery to the Jailer of Marshall county, within one year
from the date of this Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have put my hand, and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of September, A. D.
1857, and in the sixty-fourth year of the Com-
monwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

WILEY HENSON, about forty years old; five feet ten
inches high; weight one hundred and fifty
pounds; dark complexion slightly grey.

JAMES HENSON, about sixteen years old; five feet ten
inches high; weight about one hundred and forty
pounds.

James Jenkins, about eighteen years old; five feet
nine inches high; weight about one hundred and forty
pounds.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JU.
LEWIS JENKINS, killed on the 3rd August, 1857, in
this city, Mason, killed the third Warren Anderson
and has fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a
reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension

of said person or \$100 for either of them and their
delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date
of this Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have put my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept. A. D.
1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Jenkins is about 45 years old; weighs about 200
pounds; very ruddy complexion; stoopage in his
spine; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LEW.
IS HOAG did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in
the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILMER LEEWIS,
and has fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a
reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension

of said person or \$100 for either of them and their
delivery to the Jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date
of this Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have put my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 22d day of Aug., A. D.
1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Lewis Hoag is about 6 feet 2 inches high; skin-
paled; florid complexion; blue eyes red hair and
beard; hair in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose
with the Roman bump, and round shoulder.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE.

BY
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Nearly printed Catalogue of
the Plants, Ornamental Trees,
Vines, Shrubs, &c., of the
named Nursery, may be had by
application to A. G. Hobson,

Frankfort, Ky.
Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,
Williamson Post Office, Jefferson County, Ky., or to
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenes informs his
friends and former customers,
that he having regained his health,
has re-located his business in Frankfort,
Ky., and is enabled to open a Warf for patients, who
will be safer. All work done by the work-
manly will show for itself. Calls will be faithfully
received.

At his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1857.

BLANK BOOKS of every description manu-
factured at short notice, to order on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La-
boratory, in the building of the late Dr. RICHARD
Books ruled to any pattern, and of the very best qual-
ity of paper.

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CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PINE
APPLES, in store and for sale by
April 1, 1857.

W. A. GAINES.



STOVES! STOVES!!

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

PREMIUM Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warerooms OF

C. PROAL.

61 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A large assortment of
Coach and Buggy Harness,

Wagon and Cart Harness,

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS.

LINEN AND WOOLEN HOME COVERS, &c.

All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or
sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt atten-
tion.—Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in
any line will find to their interest to give me a call be-
fore purchasing elsewhere.

If you remember the Four Story Store, Third Street,
between Main and Market. [July 13, 1857-6m]

MERCHANT & SMITH,

PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,

Shop on St. Clair Street, opposite the Postoffice.

FRANKFORT, KY

Continually on hand a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;

Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead
Pipe, &c.

Feb. 13, 1857-6.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

LOCUST HILL

FEMALE ACADEMY.

UNAVOIDABLE CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PREVENT THE
RESUMPTION OF THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION BEFORE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.

OUTSTANDING DAY NINTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL COMMENCE
ON MONDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, WITHOUT INTERRUPTION TILL THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to
teach a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board
and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction
will be made for any illness.

It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves
with dark worsted dresses for winter wear.

TERMS.

FOR BOARD AND TUITION, PER SESSION OF FORTY WEEKS.

FOR MUSIC, PER SESSION OF FORTY LESSONS.

FOR USE OF PIANOS, PER SESSION OF FORTY WEEKS.

B. W. TWYMAN, PRINCIPAL.

SEP. 21-3m.

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

PARKESBURG, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

THE ONLY ONE OF CARS BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND BALTIMORE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 31, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

BALTIMORE AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

Will leave Cincinnati at 10:25 A. M. One hour for dinner
on the steamer JOHN BUCK, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at
Gratiot at 4:30 P. M.; stop at 5:30 P. M. for supper; arrive at
Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., next morning; at Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. and New York at 6:00 P. M.

CHILlicothe and Hillsborough Accommodation.

Will leave Cincinnati at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations
to Hillsborough and to Chillicothe.

Passengers taking this route will save both in time,
distance and comfort, and will not be subjected to frequent
changes of cars, and the risk of missing connections.

Baggage checked through to Baltimore, Philadelphia,
Washington, and New York.

ADMISSION AND CHARGES.

FOR BOARD AND TUITION, PER SESSION OF FORTY WEEKS.

FOR MUSIC, PER SESSION OF FORTY LESSONS.

FOR USE OF PIANOS, PER SESSION OF FORTY WEEKS.

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